

Thurlow Weed on Secretary Stanton.

Interesting Serpents of History.

From the New York Times.

The malignant but senseless assault of Montgomery Blair upon Secretary Stanton, is having one good effect, in calling out, as it does, triumphant vindications of the character and services of a really great and patriotic statesman. Col. Forney and an intelligent correspondent (C. F. S.) in the Times have furnished contributions for it which were essential to a Government that it should have the "right man in the right place," this Government was twice pre-eminently fortunate in having Mr. Stanton—first in the Cabinet of Mr. Buchanan, and next in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet.

There is somewhere in Maryland, a supposititious locality where Mr. Blair affects to find "fellow citizens" on whom to inflict imaginary speeches. These fictions enable him to get long-winded tirades into the newspapers, one of which, garnished with flaming headlines, appeared in the World, and the introductory expletives in the Tribune. Mr. Blair says:

"It is apparent, from the whole course of public affairs, that Mr. Seward acted in concert with Buchanan's administration during the last three months of his term. He was, no doubt, advised, through Mr. Stanton, who was in Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet, of the policy it had adopted in reference to the seizure of everything that appertained to the nation in the South. It was to the cabinet then formed between Mr. Seward and Mr. Stanton that the latter became Secretary of War to Mr. Lincoln. He apprised Mr. Seward of this treaty of the War and Navy Departments, under Buchanan, to make no resistance to the policy of dissolving the Union—to offer no coercion to impede its march to independence—and Mr. Seward's course shows he approved and adopted this policy. Is it not strange that Mr. Seward should have kept that paralysis on the country from the 4th of March to the 13th of April, when the configuration of Sumner aroused the people?"

This treason—for such is the charge—was committed, if at all, before Mr. Lincoln came into office. Why did Mr. Blair not only conceal it, but sit there with Mr. Seward in the Cabinet, claiming all the while to be Mr. Seward's friend and champion, quarreling with others, but even furiously supporting Mr. Seward? But the charges are untrue, viciously untrue.

The truth is, that the first and paramount design of the secession leaders was to obtain before, or on the 4th of March, by coup d'état, possession of the capital, with the sanction of the Government. That design was thwarted by Mr. Stanton. As a member of Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet, he became informed of the treasonable objects of his colleagues, Cobb, Thompson and Toucey, and of the imbecility, at least, of the President. Placing himself in confidential communication with Mr. Seward, Mr. Stanton went to his watch and his work boldly and sagaciously. Traitors were by degrees weeded out of the Cabinet, and their vacant seats given to Gen. Dix and Judge Holt, who co-operated with Mr. Stanton and Mr. Seward in preserving the Government. The 4th of March approached, amid treasonous conspiracies in the highest classes. Washington, was without doubt, disloyal. A conspiracy to assassinate Mr. Lincoln at Baltimore was discovered and thwarted. On the occasion of the inauguration General Scott had secured more than 2,000 troops for the defense of the Capital. The danger was imminent. But the chief traitors had been ejected from the Cabinet. Their plans were disconcerted. Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated, and the Government prevailed! For that Government's salvation the people and the Union are indebted to the Roman virtues of Elwin M. Stanton.

It was, I do not doubt, owing to the "conciliation" then formed between Seward and Stanton, that the latter was called into Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet. Such oracles "try men's souls." The life of a nation was in the issue. It was saved as "a brand from the burning." The struggle bouned Messrs. Stanton and Seward together with "hooks of steel."

During the five or six weeks that Mr. Stanton was striving to preserve the Capital, though in constant communication through a trusty third party, Messrs. Stanton and Seward never met. When the danger was over and the day of rejoicing came, Mr. Stanton supped with Mr. Seward. I was present, meeting Mr. Stanton then for the first time. Confidence had been established between these eminent men while engaged as counsel many years ago, in an important and protracted trial, in Michigan, I believe. But it was then and there that I learned how large a debt of gratitude we owed to Edwin M. Stanton before the rebellion broke out.

And how immensely has that debt been augmented by his three years of indomitable industry, inflexible integrity, high courage and devoted patriotism, in the War Department? With a War Secretary deficient in any of those great qualities, our trials, always serious, would have become perilous indeed. But with a man at the head of the War Department whose courage and capacity rose with and triumphed over every disaster, all was safe.

Yet, with a personal knowledge of the utter falsehood of his charges, Montgomery Blair, who is a "common scold" in the Cabinet, and a political nuisance everywhere, is engaged in traducing, or endeavoring to traduce, Secretary Stanton.

Of Secretary Seward, Mr. Blair says: "Mr. Seward, it seems, made no direct reply to a letter of Judge Campbell, referring to the pledges he communicated from him to the Confederate commissioners, and stating to him that 'the pledge to evacuate Fort Sumter is less forcible than the words you employed. These words were, before this letter reaches you, (a proposed letter by me to President Davis), Sumter will have been evacuated.' Mr. Seward did, however, in an authorized statement made in the Albany Evening Journal by Thurlow Weed, admit that he, 'Gov. Seward, conversed freely with Judge Campbell: we do not deny, nor do we doubt, that in these conversations, at one period he intimated that Fort Sumter would be evacuated. He certainly believed so, founding his opinion on his knowledge of General Scott's recommendation.'"

Mr. Seward has endured, as is his habit, much of misapprehension and obloquy, in reference to this question, without reply. I shall content myself now with saying that a few days will entirely clear away the mists which have rendered it obscure, placing the responsibility, with the reasons for his action, where it belongs.

In allusion to Mr. Blair's unfounded slander, that Governor Seward "played for and against the Union," Col. Forney, knowing how much friendship the Ex-Postmaster General professed for Gov. Seward, remarks that he "does not know when he took offense." I can give the information. He "took offense" when "an inferior lawyer," as Col. Forney calls Mr. Blair, was not ap-

pointed Chief Justice. Mr. Blair says that Mr. Seward could have made him Chief Justice, but did not, and hence these false assertions, and hence these tirades of personal abuse. T. W.

Copperheads Beseeching the Soldiers to Save Them.

The Copperheads of the North, after having resolved "the war a failure," and, for four years, aided their rebel friends of the South by keeping up a persistent "fire in the rear" of our Union armies, are now vociferously calling upon the soldiers whose cause they denounced, to save them from the total annihilation consequent upon the failure of the rebellion. In Iowa, taught by their experience in nominating a soldier for Governor two years ago, they have forborne to employ any formal nomination, merely employing a "bogus soldiers' convention" to nominate a soldier candidate whom they accept, expecting to catch the game at the end of the race. In this they have merely followed the example of the monkey in the fable, employing the claws of others to rake the chestnuts from the fire which they hope, in due time, to devour.

In New York, a State in which, under the lead of Horatio Seymour, Ben and Fernando Wood and their associates, Copperheadism has been more impudent and defiant than elsewhere, a similar game is being played. At the very moment that the opposition press is ringing with denunciations of Gen. Slocum, commanding in the State of Mississippi, for his interference with Provisional Governor Sharkey's plans for the reorganization of the rebel army, the Copperhead Convention at Albany nominates Gen. Slocum for Secretary of State on the Copperhead ticket. Was there ever a more humiliating confession of the utter poverty of a party, and abandonment of the principles upon which it was accustomed to enter the canvass so definitely during the last four years? What ignominious acknowledgment of error, marking them as unworthy to be trusted in all time to come! What repudiation of their whole record for four years past. But this "right about face" will scarcely deceive the people, however the actors in it may deceive themselves. Col. Benton, notwithstanding the honored name which was accustomed to achieve such triumphs a score of years ago, is destined to an ignominious defeat in Iowa, while Gen. Slocum, if he does not repudiate connection with the anti-war party, will be most emphatically repudiated by the people.—*Ill. State Journal*.

REVOLT OF THE NIEN-FEL.—Affairs in the Chinese Empire are fast going from bad to worse. Beside the old Taiping movement, we have of late heard much about an insurrection of the Mohammedan population, then a revolt of the Imperial troops near Hankow, and finally of the Nien-fel insurrection in the North, which seems to be more formidable than any which has preceded it, the Imperial General San-ko-lin having been slain in the vain endeavor to resist their advance. The mail just received brings reports, generally believed, that the capital has already been taken.—The Nien-fel revolt is something which has sprung upon the country without warning and with irresistible force. United to the Mohammedan insurgents, led by eminent chieftains, their forces well organized, and aiming at the overthrow of the Imperial Government, it is difficult to predict the result. Conscious of their peril the authorities at Peking, when too late, invoked the aid of British military officers, who probably had good reasons for declining to accede to the application.

Burgvine, whose release is demanded of the Imperial authorities by the American minister, has been engaged sometimes on the side of the Government and sometimes with the insurgents, as circumstances seemed to favor. He no doubt hoped to achieve that degree of success realized by his predecessor Gen. Ward, as leader of the disciplined Chinese, but has met with repeated reverses and seems to be influenced by self rather than principle. The demand of the minister may be prompted in some degree by the circumstances of the capture of Burgvine having been entered from the vessel on which he resided in the port of Amoy by an invitation purporting to come from an Imperial mandarin. On the other hand, the Government, in justification of the act, may appeal to an article in the treaty which provides that "any citizen of the United States who shall trade in any contraband article of merchandise shall be subject to be dealt with by the Chinese Government, without being entitled to any countenance or protection from that of the United States." Americans at Amoy have, undoubtedly, forwarded valuable aid to the insurgents by forwarding large supplies of arms and munitions from that point through the hostile lines. [N. Y. Jour. Commerce.

White and Black Labor in the South.

We perceive that at different points from Virginia to Texas there are movements afoot for the introduction of white labor upon the impression that the emancipated slaves will not work, and cannot be relied upon if they engage to go to work. To a considerable extent this may be true; but still the question recurs, what will become of these blacks if they be not made in some way to support themselves? They will necessarily, as idlers and vagrants, become a heavy and a dangerous burden upon the community. The war in its destruction of the able-bodied white working men of the South has created a vacuum which, to fill, will require some years of immigration from the North and from Europe, under the strongest inducements. In the meantime the urgent agricultural wants of the Southern States, in the way of labor, can be met not once by the emancipated slaves, and those planters who are disposed in a liberal spirit to adapt themselves to the employment of their late slaves as freemen are pursuing their true policy. On the other hand, the planter who turns his niggers adrift, under the idea that he can do better by the employment of white laborers, is setting an example which, if generally followed up, must inevitably, from the pressure of hunger, drive the blacks to systematic spoliation and scenes of bloody violence. If the blacks are stupid and foolish in their exaggerated notions of emancipation the intelligence of their late masters must be kindly used to enlighten them. The two races, about half and half throughout the Cotton States, cannot exist together without harmony, and the ignorant blacks accustomed to the guidance of the whites, still look to them for instruction and employment. The Freedmen's Bureau, established under the control of the army, are doing something to get the emancipated blacks fairly to work again; but these Bureaus are not equal to the task before them. It is a task which properly devolves upon the late masters of these blacks. They still have their corn and cotton fields, and the laborers needed to cultivate them are still at their command, and they must be sustained from the products of

the soil around them, whether they cultivate it or not. The simple question before the responsible Southern landholders is this. Shall our liberated blacks support themselves as our laborers, or be supported as idlers, thieves and vagrants?—N. Y. Herald.

AN IMPORTANT OMISSION.—By glancing over the official proceedings of the Copperhead Convention, as published in their organs, an important omission will be discovered. The following resolution was offered by Mr. H. W. Petriken, of Lycoming, which was referred to the committee on resolutions, without debate:

"Resolved, That the soldiers of 1861-62 should have appropriated to them not less than one hundred and sixty acres of government land, and that Congress be urged to make such appropriation."

In examining the report of the committee, this resolution is missing, and from what we can learn, it led to a protracted discussion in the secret meeting of the committee, where it was almost unanimously rejected by that body.

Nothing is said in the official proceedings of this resolution, and Mr. Petriken must feel himself highly complimented by the omission.—*Harrisburg Telegraph*.

Hon. Henry A. Wise on Emancipation.

In his letter to General Grant, Wise says: So far from my being opposed to the name "freedmen," as indicating the condition of slaves freed by the war, the chief consolation I have in the result of the war is that slavery is forever abolished, that not only the slaves are, in fact, at last freed from bondage, but that I am freed from them. Long before the ending of the war, indeed, I had definitely made up my mind actively to advocate emancipation throughout the South. I had determined, if I could help it, my descendants should never be subject to the humiliation I have been subject to by the weakness of not the wickedness of slavery; and while I cannot recognize as lawful and humane the violent and shocking mode in which it has been abolished, yet I accept the fact most heartily as an accomplished one, and am determined not only to abide by it and acquiesce in it, but to strive by all the means in my power to make it beneficial to both races and a blessing especially to our country. I unfeignedly rejoice at the fact, and am reconciled to many of the worst calamities of the war, because I am now convinced that the war was a special providence of God, unavoidable by the nations at either extreme, to tear loose from us a black idol from which we could never have been separated by any other means than those of fire and blood, sword and sacrifice.

The Fenian Movement.

NEW YORK, September 8.—The World's correspondent from Dublin, Ireland, says: "Fenianism is at last spreading where it can do most good or evil. Agents have been in Ireland, and, in an incredible short time, have created a most terrible excitement not only here, but throughout the entire kingdom. The greatest alarm prevails among the priesthood, the majority of whom, though opposed to English rule, denounce from the pulpit the Fenian brotherhood. The secret of their opposition lies in the fact that the order alienates the people from the priesthood. They favor any movement against England, either moral or physical; but it must, they say, originate with them, and be guided by them. We now hear of drilling over the country, in some places in squads, and in others by entire regiments. The lazy constabulary here have had a very hard time of late. The authorities in many instances have sent them out reconnoitering. Where Fenians are drilling they are kept constantly on the march, but it is seldom that they meet with their enemy. Only three collisions have thus far taken place, one of them, resulting in loss of life. The young men in various parts of Dublin have clubbed together, subscribed money, and, as they cannot all afford to go to the country and encamp there for several days, they have hired halls where they are taught in military drill. The constabulary here are aware of these secret assemblies, but either dare not or will not interfere with them, and pretend not to know their locality. Our friends in the United States now look forward for some practical work shortly."

RELEASED ON HIS OWN TESTIMONY.—There is a "Humbre Statute" in Maine which permits a prisoner arraigned for murder to testify in his own behalf. A case has recently been tried in that State in which a man, charged with killing, was enabled to refute the evidence against him and obtain his release. The testimony of witnesses left no doubt that the prisoner killed the person alleged; but as the deed was done in the dark no one but himself could know whether it was in self-defense or not. The remarkable simplicity and apparent truthfulness of the prisoner, his prompt and ready answers freedom from all contradiction and equivocation, and, in fact, every test of truth were so striking, that the court, jury and the crowd of listeners were all convinced that he was fully justified in the killing. Without his own testimony, however, he would probably have been severely dealt with by the law. The new act was passed at the last session of the Legislature of Maine.

Could Not Find Them.

The Harrisburg Telegraph says that it transpired on Thursday morning that at a caucus the night before of the delegates to the Copperhead Convention, when the proposition to nominate a soldier was being discussed, it was proposed to select as candidates two private soldiers, who had lost either a leg or an arm in battle. The delegates present were asked to name, from their localities, any Copperheads who had thus been wounded while serving in the ranks, who might be made available as candidates. After a pause of some time, it was conceded in silence that not a single delegate present knew a wounded private soldier who would accept the Copperhead nomination for Auditor and Surveyor General. We allude to this fact as we received it, as being fraught with significant evidence of the material which now composes the Copperhead organization. Not a single wounded soldier—not one, claiming fellowship with that faction.

Perhaps the shortest sermon on record was once preached by the late Irish Dean Kirwan. He was pressed, while suffering from a severe cold, to preach a charity sermon in St. Peter's Church, Dublin, for the benefit of the orphan children of the parish school. The Church was crowded to suffocation, and the good Dean, on mounting the pulpit and announcing his text, pointed with his hand to the children in the aisle, and simply said—"There they are!" The collection on the occasion exceeded all belief.

Items in General.

Porson once returned with the manuscript of a friend, the answer, that it would be read when Homer and Virgil were forgotten, but not till then.

A clever literary friend of Jerrold, and one who could take a joke, told him he had just had "some call" at a soup. "Extremes meet sometimes," said Jerrold.

A London merchant recently advertised for a clerk, who could "bear confinement." He received an answer from one who had been upwards of seven years in jail.

The Charlottesville (Va.) Chronicle says that the town of Winchester, in that State, was occupied by the Union and Confederate forces, successively, seventy-six times.

S. D. York, a farmer at Windham, New Hampshire, while cutting down a tree, found a live tree frog, imbedded in a cavity, and inclosed by fifty years' growth of wood.

The editor of a French paper, in speaking of the dedication of a new cemetery near Lyons, says that "M. Gascogne had the pleasure of being the first individual who was buried in this delightful retreat."

A rural gentleman entered a Hartford bank last week, much excited with the idea of a run on the institution, and demanded a withdrawal of his funds. On examination the sum due him was found to be \$212. He got his money.

A French artist said to a customer who complained of the price demanded for a new bonnet, "Consider, Madam, it cost us two sleepless nights merely to imagine." Such little affairs as have been lately worn could be imagined much sooner.

At Newmarket, N. H., is a tree whose trunk, one foot from the ground, divides into twenty-three different branches, then extending upwards some four feet, unites with the limbs of the different branches, thereby becoming one and the same tree again.

Deep regrets are expressed at the removal of the Naval Academy from Newport. It deprives them of a trade of nearly \$500,000 a year, and robs many fair maidens of their accustomed moonlight ramble by the seaside, and prospective chances of matrimony.

In the extensive cotton fields in sight of Newbern, N. C., the cotton pickers commenced gathering the crops the week before last. The cotton worm had not made its appearance in that part of the State. The yield of cotton this year in Eastern North Carolina is good.

The atrocious proceedings of the Chinese pirates off the coast of China have called forth strenuous measures for their suppression. Two British gunboats, the Haughty and Opossum, have been on a cruise along the coast, and have succeeded in burning several of the piratical junks.

The New York Tribune's Washington despatch says the contracts for postal service in the South, now being made with railroads and steamboats, are taken at an average of fifty per cent. less than before the war. In one case \$27,300 is now paid where it formerly cost the government \$153,000.

Morris Ketchum is represented to have said to his creditors: "If I could have my son back, with good name, and you were all paid in full, I would die content." Such is the last ambition of one of our great financiers. A lifetime of activity, on ample fortune its reward; and now all would be given for a son's good name!

As a specimen of early marriages, none is more remarkable than that of one of the Holkar's sons at Indore lately. The bridegroom is only six years old, and the bride three years old. The head ornaments of one of the elephants was made of pure gold. A salute of two hundred and ten guns announced to the people the union of the happy pair.

A "Holy Family," by Raphael, well known as the Garvaghi Raphael, rum has been purchased by Lord Garvaghi, in London for \$15,000. It is painted on wood, and its size is fourteen by eleven inches. A Murillo, which had belonged to Marshal Soult, was purchased for the Louvre in 1852, for \$115,000.

Penny trains are now "an institution" in London. They run early and late on the underground railroad. The working-man descends into a spacious subterranean depot, well lighted, takes his seat in a third-class "carriage," and for two cents, in ten minutes, is landed, miles away, in another part of London, whither, by "bus," would have cost him ten cents and an hour's ride.

Among the school books used in France is one entirely unknown in this country, consisting of fac similes of letters written by business men, eminent people, etc., intended to teach children the art of reading writing, of which there is almost universal ignorance in America. Every variety of hand is selected, beginning with the best, and gradually proceeding to scrawl which puzzle printers and "blind letters" men in post offices.

An extraordinary match of carrier pigeons has recently taken place at Brussels. Not less than five hundred and thirty-eight of these winged messengers which had been sent to Toulouse for the purpose, were released there at one time, to contend for prizes amounting in number to eighty-two. The first pigeon arrived at Brussels in fourteen hours. The distance being three hundred leagues, it must have flown at the speed of twenty-two leagues an hour.

A single grain of barley was planted by an agriculturist in the Isle of Man in 1862, and the same year produced three hundred grains. These were sown, and the second year's produce was about half a pint. These years again sown, and the third year's produce was fourteen pounds, which being again sown have realized this year about seven bushels, covering a space of one hundred yards by five. Thus there have been produced in four years seven bushels of barley from a single grain.

The Theatre du Chatelet is about to bring out a drama by M. Alex. Dumas. Like every thing which he writes it has a history. Fifteen years since, while he was a refugee at Brussels, he wrote a five-act drama; and, being summoned unexpectedly from Brussels, he left the drama in the house of the friend with whom he was staying. It lay in the drawer some fourteen years, when his friend discovered it. He copied it and carried it to Dumas to read. Dumas thought it magnificent, and carried it at once to the manager of the Theatre du Chatelet, saying: "My dear fellow, here is a master piece; it reveals a great artist, who I promise you, will be a distinguished man. Bring this out at once I guarantee its success." His friend then told him the little trick he had played. Dumas replied, "Really, that play is by me? I am delighted to hear it! I had forgotten all about it, but I do not take back one word I have said."

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THE COMMONWEALTH

FRANKFORT.

FRIDAY,.....SEPTEMBER 15, 1865

Reading matter will be found on each page of our paper to-day.

Review of News.

Gen. Marmaduke has applied for a passport to leave the country. He is the only rebel General who has thus far availed himself of the privilege of expatriation.

Gen. Warren, of Iowa, has been appointed Minister of the United States to Guatemala.

The Naval School will re-open at Annapolis during the present month. It is now being removed from Newport, R. I.

The Episcopal Convention of Tennessee, on Thursday last, elected Rev. Dr. Quintard, a noted Secessionist and a chaplain in the rebel army, Bishop of the diocese, without a dissenting voice.

Maj. Geo. Crook has assumed command at Wilmington, N. C.

The Mobile and Ohio Railroad is now opened through its entire length. Mails for Mobile and intermediate points were forwarded for the first time since the war on Monday last.

207,000 bales of cotton were received at New Orleans during the past three months, ending September last.

The State Treasurer of Ohio, G. V. Dorsey, has been arrested for speculating in the public funds, and his office has been declared vacant by Governor Anderson.

Ex-Senator H. M. Rice has been nominated for Governor by the Democracy of Minnesota. He has been a War Democrat.

During the four years of the rebellion, Indiana furnished 193,337 troops and Wisconsin 95,009. In the latter State over \$10,000,000 was raised for bounties to soldiers.

The last steamer from Europe brings the news of the death of Judge Halyburton ("Sam Stick").

Mr. Fred. Seward, who was so seriously injured in the attack made on the Secretary, will resume his duties as Assistant Secretary of State, on Monday next.

Gen. Slocum, who received the Democratic nomination for Secretary of State of New York, writes that he will not under any circumstances be a candidate for any office this fall.

The sales of 520's in New York to foreign houses, during last week, amounted to between \$2,000,000 and \$2,500,000.

A National Convention of Carpenters concluded its sessions at New York on Saturday last. The next meeting will be at Detroit in September of 1866.

Twelve indictments have been found against Edward B. Ketchum, of which eleven are for forgery in the third degree, and one for grand larceny. The aggregate punishment, upon conviction, would be imprisonment for 65 years. A pleasant prospect.

Gen. Sheridan and Wright arrived at San Antonio, Texas, on the 1st inst.

Civil law has been in part restored in South Carolina. The cases of the freedmen will continue for the present to be tried before the Provost Marshal.

Gen. Grant had an enthusiastic reception at Springfield, Ills, on Tuesday last. Nearly thirty thousand people were present to welcome the distinguished guest.

During the month of August one hundred and forty-one post offices were re-opened in the States recently in rebellion.

The Alexandria (Virginia,) Journal, referring to the late decision of the County Court, that by the bill of rights negroes were entitled to a trial by jury, shews that by the same bill the negroes have a right to vote, quoting the words that "all men showing sufficient evidence of common interest with any attachments to the community, have the right of suffrage."

The receipts from internal revenue on Tuesday last were \$2,218,184.

One hundred and thirty patents were issued during the week ending Monday.

Northern colored regiments are being mustered out of service. Those organized in the South will remain in the service.

In the election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention of South Carolina, on Tuesday last, the Unionists chose only about one-fourth of the number. Wade Hampton and several other rebel officers were elected by large majorities.

The election in Arkansas, for State and county officers, will take place on the 10th prox.

Conservative Democracy and its Claims.

The Democracy of the country in all their conventions are declaring themselves to be the only hope for the salvation of the nation. They resolve that the wisdom, the virtue, the integrity of the country is in their ranks. With singular unanimity they lay claim to all that is great in statesmanship, in political economy and in all that combines to form the science of Government. In patriotism they have no equals; they can only live and move and have their being in "the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was." If the people do not restore them to power, and that right quickly, the country is lost. So this self and mutual admiration society resolves and declares. The States Rights Democracy of Pennsylvania, in their State convention resolved: "If the counsels of the Democratic party had prevailed, the Union would have been preserved

ed in all its integrity and honor, without the slaughter, debt and disgrace of a civil war." Gen. Runyon, the nominee for Governor of the States Rights men of New Jersey, thus expounds the belief of his party: "Though the war is closed, there is no such Union as we had, and there will never be a union of hearts and interests until Democratic doctrines again prevail in the national councils. The management of this war was in the hands of those who know only how to destroy; who never did anything good. History will give those men their true position."

But how do these boasts and declarations stand the test of facts. The bill of indictment against this party is as full of counts, and as damning in their nature, as any bill that could be found against Jeff. Davis himself. They have declared the legitimacy of the secession movement; they have opposed the war for the Union; they have refused men for the strengthening and support of the armies and money to keep those armies from starvation and nakedness; they have opposed the Government in every measure taken for the suppression of the rebellion; they maligned Mr. Lincoln, till the assassin, nerved for his infamous work by their no less infamous slanders, removed him from their path; and in every way, short of stepping into the ranks themselves, they have aided and abetted the rebellion. And though they declare that "if the counsels of the Democratic party had prevailed" there would have been no war, and that "until Democratic doctrines again prevail in the national councils" there will never be a true Union; yet it has passed into history that in the councils of this party the secession movement was resolved upon, and that they did all that a party could do to give it life and strength. James Buchanan and his cabinet nursed rebellion, and only failed in the utter ruin of their country through the patriotism of the few—now of the Union party—whom they could not corrupt.

The very manner in which they speak of the war for the Union and of those who have conducted it to its successful issue, reveals the true spirit of this party. The Conservatives of Pennsylvania embody all that the party at large hold, when they talk of the "slaughter, debt and disgrace of a civil war," meaning, of course, that all this is chargeable alone upon the Administration and its supporters. So they charge that the contest on the part of Union men for their country's life was slaughter, that is, murder, and that the army of the Union was an army of murderers, disgracing their country and disgraced in the eyes of the world. They "never did anything good," Gen. Runyon declares, and yet they have crushed the rebellion, proved the fallacy of the secession dogma, and secured the Constitution and the Union upon a foundation that can never be moved. Every loyal man looks upon this work and pronounces it good; but it is not good in the sight of the pseudo Democracy.

Now which will the people of the Union trust, the present claims and declarations of the Conservative Democracy, or their past deeds? By which will they judge them? Deeds speak plainer than words. In the face of an action profession is nothing; "by their fruit ye shall know them." It is too late now for protestations of patriotism and loyalty. The people have marked their four years' essay to ruin the country—to permit them now to make would be suicidal to the interests and life of the nation.

The Vagaries of Gov. Wise.

Henry A. Wise, in his letter to Gen. Grant, strongly protests his innocence of any wrong during the late rebellion. In fact, according to his view, in the rebellion itself there was no wrong. Each State being an absolute sovereign, it could not become a traitor to, or rebel against the Union. The United States is a mere name, a confederation without unity, existing now as it did before the adoption of the present Constitution. The Constitution itself is a mere strip of paper to be torn in shreds at the will of any State. Instead then of Virginia rebelling against the Union, in the late rebellion it was the Union rebelling against Virginia when the Government, ignorantly supposing itself to be a Government and so possessed of the right of self-defense, drew the sword for its protection.

With these views the ex-Governor claims that he is as pure a patriot, as devoted to his country, and loves and cherishes the Union as cordially as the Union heroes of the past four years. With him patriotism exists in love of Virginia; devotion to country in devotion to Virginia—and the Union, with his love for it, is only an entity while Virginia wills it. And this patriotism he compares with that of Lincoln, Grant, Sherman and the great host of American citizens who took their whole country into their hearts and declared it should not be destroyed but with their lives. These declarations—these comparisons of the Governor only prove the truth of the poet's assertion:

"The little mouse with one poor hole,
Must surely be a mouse of little soul."

With all the teachings of the past four years before him, Gov. Wise says, "I believe these truths"—the right of secession and what is commonly called treason—"will perpetually revive and prevail to preserve the republican freedom of the people of the United States." These truths are now crushed to the earth, but the Governor hopes and believes they will revive, and, of course, with all the horrors they have brought upon our people. Gen. Martin, late of the Confederate army, in his speech before the Mississippi Convention, said: "When men talk about secession it simply means war, with all the horrors of war. It means long and hazardous marches, unnumbered sufferings, starvation, death." And instead of this bringing freedom and perpetuity to a government, Mr. Martin declares he often thought, when all around him were exulting over victory,

"What after all are we fighting for? What will be the result? How long will the government we are trying to establish hang together with its rope of sand—knit by the doctrine of secession?" Which of these two speaks wisely and truly? The one who boasts of his training in the school of Jefferson and Madison—taught by mere theories? or the one who, having seen those theories carried into practice and brought to the test and judged by the people, has learned the effect and accepted the result? There can be but one answer. Governor Wise has spoken well and truly of the abolishment of slavery; he has acknowledged that in the lurid light of war he has seen "the weakness, if not the wickedness, of slavery." But the scales have only half fallen from his eyes. The true teaching of the war is that secession can not and will not be allowed; that the doctrine of the absolute sovereignty of the States is antagonistic to the freedom and life of the Republic; that the United States is a power and a nation, and was so meant to be by our fathers when they adopted the motto, "E pluribus unum,"—not "many in one, one in many;" but from many one—out of the voluntarily surrendered sovereignties of many States one Government.

New York Conservatives.

The lust for power which has always characterized the Democratic party is well exhibited in the action of the late Conservative Convention of New York. The Conservative party of that State has been pre-eminent in its opposition to the war. In every possible way it has endeavored to poison its citizens against the Administration and to prevent them from joining the Union armies, denouncing in most malignant terms all who took up arms for their country's cause. The ruling party, according to their teachings, is the very sum of all iniquity and the substance of all wickedness. It is evil and only evil—by no possibility could any good come out of it. The late Conservative State Convention, however, shows a disposition to change tactics—or what they call principles. They began to see something praiseworthy in the late war: acknowledge the services of the soldiers, and thank them for their noble and heroic deeds. There is something worthy of praise, too, in the Administration party. It is now a power in the land and must be courted—it is worth while to endeavor to catch some of its leaders and some of its votes.

So this Convention nominated, for some of the high State offices four Republicans, or at least opposers of their party in all its pro-slavery and state rights doctrines and designs, and three of them are soldiers. The claims of the Seymours and Woods are disregarded, and those whom they have so strenuously opposed during the past four years are invited to take their places. The New York Tribune, in noticing the nomination of Gen. Slocum, shows well the prevailing animus of the party. "We understand," it says, "that Gen. Slocum, who heads the ticket, was a fair lawyer in Syracuse before he went to the War, and a Whig in old-time politics. He is now presented to catch the votes of soldiers by John A. Green, one of Seymour's home-guard Brigadiers, and so intense a Copperhead that he openly blamed Pemberton for surrendering Vicksburg to Gen. Grant when he might and should have held out longer. We believe Green has never even professed or pretended to desire the triumph of the armies of the Union. He edited throughout one of the rankest anti-National journals on the continent. Three years ago, we stood in its office while a Regiment of Onondaga Volunteers—Gen. Slocum's, perhaps—marched by on its way to the Binghamton station, to take the cars for the seat of war, and we shall not soon forget the jeers and sneers with which the Democratic crowd, collected in that *Courier* office, signaled its departure. "There goes another lot of d—d fools!" exclaimed one. "I hope not one of them will ever get back!" yelled another; and such was the burden of the universal howl. And now John A. Green places Gen. Slocum, rather than Gustavus W. Smith or Mansfield Lovell, at the head of the Democratic State Ticket! If this is not an attempt to win votes by false pretenses, what could be?"

The great object of these Conservatives is to catch votes, and, as in Kentucky so in New York, false pretenses only can accomplish it. Noble party!

A Magnanimous Deed.

Robert E. Lee, late of the late Confederate Army, has accepted the Presidency of Washington College, Lexington, Va. "The mother of Presidents" is enraptured at the great magnanimity and wonderful condescension of the renowned chieftain, and publishes his acceptance to the world, calling upon all to join her in praise of this heroic deed. The Lexington Gazette announces the event in an Extra, and gives as its opinion that "the high, noble, and patriotic motives which impelled our beloved chief, in accepting the honorable, but comparatively humble position tendered him by the authorities of the College, must win for him a new title to the admiration and love of his countrymen." How the General must have winced under this saponaceous application. It is a new thing in the annals of collegiate history that the acceptance of a College Presidency entitles a man to "the admiration and love of his countrymen"—that the office is such a humble position as to require great magnanimity in a gentleman to accept it. A College, of any character, is more honoring than honored in its offer of this high gift and in the acceptance.

The Board of Trustees of the College have their words of praise too. They say "In dedicating his future to the holy work of ed-

ucating the youth of his country, Gen. Lee presents a new and interesting phase of his grand and heroic character—a character than which no more perfect model exists among living men." Oh, dear! How F. F. V.ish all over. Fuss and feathers; pout and strut; brag and fawning! And the man upon whom this adulation is thus heaped is a traitor, who for four years has been attempting the destruction of that Government which made him the man he is. Grand heroes by the tens of thousands have fallen during his infamous attempt; the twenty thousand graves at Andersonville enclose the remains of greater heroes than he; and more perfect models of character exist in every ten of the hundreds of thousands of the "boys in blue" who did battle so bravely for their country.

Gen. Lee did wisely in his acceptance of the position offered him, and probably the College will prosper under his Presidency. But beyond that the less said the better. He did nothing wonderful in the act—the trustees themselves call the work of education an "holy work"—and the terms of adulation in which his acceptance is heralded abroad will disgust no one more than the General himself.

We learn from R. R. Bolling, Esq., that the adjourned session of the Spring term of the Court of Appeals will open on Tuesday, the 19th inst. Hon. Wm. Sampson is the presiding judge.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE—The October number of this Magazine has reached us. It is a welcome visitor for it is, as usual, beautifully embellished and filled with refining, instructive and amusing reading. It should be admitted to the intimacy of every family.

Dan Castello with his great show will soon be in Frankfort. September the 20th is not far off. In the travels of this Circus it is being well received everywhere. Its performances are highly spoken of and are of the most amusing and interesting character. The grand historical carriage, formerly belonging to Queen Victoria, attracts universal attention. It is a magnificent affair and well worth seeing. Remember the day of its coming.

THE HIPPOTHEATREZONOMADON—There is such promise in this highly suggestive cognomen, that to praise the affair would be a work of supererogation. Then the advertisement is so close at hand, telling of the great wonders and beauties of the mammoth combination exhibition, that there is no use in adding inducements to attend. We believe this Circus is all it claims to be and that its patrons will be highly entertained and amused by all that they see and hear. The Programme is full and varied enough to please all. Wednesday, September 20th, is the day.

HERSCHELL V. JOHNSON—The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette says that Herschell V. Johnson was recently talking very blatant treason in the presence of sundry gentlemen. One of them finally interrupted him and told him he could not talk so in Washington. Mr. Johnson said he had been pardoned by the President, and he knew of no power which could prevent him from expressing his sentiments. The gentleman replied that he did know of a power which could prevent him, namely: the presence and strength of a loyal man who would not tolerate the utterance of treason in his presence. Shortly afterwards Mr. Johnson privately inquired the name of the person who had so abruptly silenced him, and was told that it was Major General John W. Geary.

THE EXPIRATION LAW OF KENTUCKY DECIDED TO BE UNCONSTITUTIONAL.—At the August election in Kentucky, Dr. Burkitt, of Bracken county went to the polls to vote—his vote was challenged, and he was required to take the "Expiration oath," which he did. A man named McCarty, who stood by said to him "you swore to a lie." Dr. Burkitt brought an action of slander in the Bracken Circuit Court against McCarty. The defendant demurred to the petition on the ground that the act was unconstitutional, and the oath a nullity, and, therefore, the words were not actionable. The demurrer was argued by Col. R. B. Carpenter and Hon. R. H. Stanton for the defendant, and by Hon. W. C. Marshall for the plaintiff. The Court, Judge Doniphan, presiding, decided the act to be unconstitutional and dismissed the petition. The plaintiff took an appeal to the Court of Appeals, where the question will be finally disposed of.

MARRIED.

On the evening of the 12th inst. by the Rev. John N. Norton, at the house of the bride's mother, JAMES M. SIMMONDS, to Miss MARY C. LEE.

On the 13th inst. in Ascension Church, by the same, STEPHEN A. SQUIRE, of Franklin County to Miss FLORENCE C. SAMUEL, of Frankfort.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$200 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
WHEREAS, It has been made known to me that JAMES M. BRYANT did, on the 12th day of April, 1865, kill and murder John J. Washer, in Morgantown, Butler county, Ky., and his fled from Justice.
Now, therefore, I, THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said JAMES M. BRYANT, and his delivery to the jailor of Butler county, within one year from the date hereof.

BY TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 9th day of Sept., A. D., 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAMES R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.
Sept. 15-3m.

COMING! COMING!! COMING!!!



THE MAMMOTH COMBINATION HIPPOTHEATREZONOMADON!!

AND CIRCUS,
Will Exhibit at
FRANKFORT, WEDNESDAY, SEP. 20, '65.

Newport, Sept. 12. Independence, Sept. 13. Crittenden, Sept. 14. Falmouth, Sept. 15. Cynthiana, Sept. 16. Paris, Sept. 18. Georgetown, Sept. 19. Versailles, Sept. 21.

ALL GENUINE NAMES ON BILL!
NO FALSE NAMES OR FICTITIOUS PEOPLE!

ALL UNDER THE SPECIAL SUPERVISION OF
MR. WM. LAKE,
The Popular Manager and Successful Proprietor.

TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES!!
AFTERNOON AND NIGHT, COMMENCING AT 2 AND 7-12 O'CLOCK P. M.

The most complete Traveling Exhibition in America.

THE MOST SUPERB OUTFIT.
FINEST STUD OF HORSES
And the Best Educated MULES.

Beyond any other Establishment,
THE MOST BRILLIANT STARS!



The GREAT CAVALCADE will enter town in grand procession, preceded by the gorgeous

DOLPHIN CHARIOT

The most magnificent specimen of art and elaborate workmanship ever paraded before the public.

DRAWN BY 40 HORSES,
Splendidly caparisoned and driven and controlled by Maj. HENRY DERTH, the Champion Whip, and parade to the place of exhibition, amid the martial and operatic strains of the incomparable SILVER CORNET BAND, led by Professor H. LUDWIG.

In the grand and extensive combination, concentrated in what the proprietor claims to be the

SHOW OF THE AGE!

There is no space in a brief announce sheet to specify all the Artists. The following unexampled array of Stars will convey an idea of the great and unequalled whole:

Mademoiselle Alice!

The Prima Donna of Equestriennes, equally renowned for her classical and daring act of Equitation, is now the bright particular star of this colossal Exhibition.

MADAME AGNES!

The Queen of the Manège, introducing the highly trained, thorobred dancing horse "Johnster."

La Petite EMMA!

The Fairy of the Arena and Terpsichorean Artiste. Her classic poses on horseback, and her wonderful equipoise, are equally poetic and incomparable.

Mr. William T. Odell,

The dashing and intrepid Equestrian, famous for his daring acts of horsemanship, scenes a la Melville, carrying Mast. Willie in various positions as his horse dashes around the circle.

Mr. John Lowlow,

The Wit, Jester, Humorist and CLOWN par excellence. A merry offshoot of Momus, "a fellow of infinite jest," and a genuine, original specimen of the Shakespearean buff.

MR. C. M. GIBBS,

His motely associate and quaint and quizzical compeer.

THE RENOWNED SIG. CASTILLO,

The great Globe Equilibrist, and Maître de Cirque.

MR. GEORGE SARGENT,

The celebrated Histrionic Rider, representing Nautical, Mythological and Olympian scenes, pronounced the most finished and graceful Scene Rider in the world.

LAZELLE BROTHERS,

The motley Delineators of the Grecian and Roman Schools of High Art, exemplified in their beautiful classic OLYMPIAN MELANGE.

S. D. BALDWIN,

Arabian Master of the Egyptian Science, Illusionist, and prestidigitateur extraordinaire.

F. Wods, J. Larue, and Master Willie,

Aerobats, Gymnasts, and Amphitheatrical Professors of la haute école.

THE TRICK HORSES AND EDUCATED MULES!!

Are marvels of equine sagacity, while falsifying the old adage of "stubborn as a mule." Completely bewildered the spectator with humanlike intellect and comprehensive facile power. In every particular, the Hippopotriapad can justly claim to the title of the HIPPO-AREXIC MODEL OF THE AGE. The principal equine and semi-equine animals are the celebrated educated Spanish mule DON CARLOS, the prodigy of the 19th century, spotted as a leopard, and superior to all others, in blood, symmetry and intelligence, including the wonders of the mule family, the original comic mules HEENAN and SAYRES, unhesitatingly pronounced the best trained mules in this country. At each exhibition Mr. Wm. Lake will introduce his talented trick horses "BUCEPHALUS" and "WILLIAMANTIC."

ADMISSION, 50 cts. CHILDREN under ten years 25 cts.

Charities of the War.

The historian of the war will fail in his duty if he does not devote a chapter to the splendid charities which it called into being. The Sanitary and Christian Commissions, the organizations for the aid of the freedmen, were national institutions. The local enterprises of a similar character were innumerable, but preeminent among them stood the Volunteer Refreshment Saloons of Philadelphia. The work of these famous institutions being taken from them by the restoration of peace and the completion of the disbanding of our armies, they have recently been broken up. Their discontinuance was celebrated by formal ceremonies in Philadelphia, and their memories will be gratefully cherished throughout the land by scores of thousands of the gallant veteran volunteers for whose comfort they were established and sustained.

Such admirably directed munificence as was shown in the Philadelphia Volunteer Refreshment Saloons was especially valuable for the cheering thoughts, with which it inspired our soldiers on their way to the field, just as the joys of home faded away in the distance. It told them that not only their own kindred and neighbors, but the community of loyal people everywhere, looked upon them with affection and gratitude, and felt that every possible comfort and token of appreciation should be bestowed upon them. Many a kind thought has been given to the citizens of Philadelphia for this well-doing in which there was never weariness, as the soldier wiled away the dreary hours of camp life with memories of the few pleasant incidents of his military experience. It was precious too as a haven of rest and refreshment for the sick and wounded on their slow and melancholy journey home. They never came to the Refreshment Saloon to be repelled by a closed door or an empty table, but were welcomed as disabled heroes always should be greeted, without ostentatious parade, but with hearty cordiality. It was worth much too as a practical temperance lecture; and the amount of drunkenness, crime and misery which it prevented cannot be calculated. Other cities held up the example of Philadelphia as a model of judicious liberality, and the good deeds of the men and women whose open purses and ready hands kept up the Saloon to the very end of the war, are their own ample reward.

We observe that a Philadelphia journal takes the pains to correct the inadvertent statement of a contemporary that the soldiers who received the hospitality of the Volunteer Refreshment Saloon were feasted with "coffee and cakes." There is hardly a family in the North which will not learn from its military member the truth of the matter. The soldiers who passed through Philadelphia bound North or South, whether they came singly or in brigades, found always ready for them the baths which after their journey were their first thing needful, and such a meal as the soldier found nowhere else after leaving his own home. The bill of fare included beef and pork, fresh and corned; ham, tongue, cheese, bread and butter, boiled potatoes, pickled beets, cabbage, cucumbers and onions (those delights of the soldier's heart and stomach), stewed apples, and hot coffee, with sugar and milk, and of the million and a quarter of guests who have been entertained there since the 6th Massachusetts regiment passed through on its way to Baltimore, not one has found fault with the feast in respect to quantity or quality.—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

How Rebel Citizens Whipped an old Union Man Sixty-seven Years old, in Hawkins County.

A highly esteemed citizen, of Hawkins county, sixty-seven years old, sends Governor Brownlow an account of the brutal manner in which he was whipped, on the 25th of last July, by six of his rebel neighbors. He was decoyed off from his home into the woods by a neighbor who pretended to wish to see him on business. On halting, one of the party drew a pistol, and ordered him to walk on. Presently they ordered him to strip off his coat, vest and shirt. The old man remonstrated, but the ruffian exclaimed, "Pull them off, God d—n you, or I'll shoot you." The ringleader then drew off his own coat, and taking a big cowhide, gave the old man one hundred and twenty lashes on his bare back. The old man begged leave to sit down, when his tormentor answered, "God d—n you, I'll give you rest."

He continued to lash him until the blood splattered over his clothes. After whipping him on the back, he began to beat him over the breast. The lynchmen then ordered the old man to run. He hobbled off, and the ruffian followed, beating him over the head with the butt of the cowhide. At last one of them threw a large rock, with violence, which barely missed his head. The ruffians then told him if he ever told of the affair they would kill him and every one on his farm. Two of the lynchmen have been arrested and bound over for trial, and the others are lurking in the woods. They sent in word to their victim the other day that if he did not withdraw the suit they would kill him.

We shall wait patiently to see whether sympathizing newspapers, who are so outraged at acts of violence done to rebels, will utter one word of disapprobation at the brutal whipping of an old Union man.—*Nashville Press, 1th.*

Mr. Nasby Relates Why He Joined the Democracy.

SAINT'S REST, (which is in the state) of New Jersey, August 20, 1865. I was born a Whig. My parent was a member of that party, least ways my mother was, and she allured the votin, allow my father, my cousin, to go thro the manual labor vocation the ballot, in deference to the laws in the country, which does not permit females or niggers to vote, no matter how much intellect they may have in 2 em. In all probability I should have cast my lot with that party had not an incident occurred, in my boyhood days, which satisfied me that the Democracy was my appropriate and natural abiding place. It was in this wise:

In a playful mood, wun nite, I bustid open a grocery, and appropriatid, a jest, what loose change ther wuz in the drawer, (alors) in these degenerate days wuz paper currency, the enterpriser theef hez to steel at 40 per cent. discount, and sich other notions ez struck my boyish fancy. I indoostr a nigger boy sunnithat younger than myself to aid me, and when he had begged the game, I feelin in my pride ez wun bevin the proud Anglo-Saxsoun blood a cousin toonuchly thro his vices, what Chief Justice Taney hez since made law, to wit: that the nigger has no rites which the white man is bound to respect, whaled him till he resind the entire proceeds wuz the spekulaschen to me. The degraded wretch, devoid uv every principle uv honor, blowed on me, and we wuz both arrestid.

The Justice of the Peace wuz a Whig! and after a hurried eggsamination, he sentenst me! one uv his own race! to imprisonment for THIRTY DAYS! on bread and water, and the nigger to only ten, on the ground that I wuz the chief offender!

My mother beggd and prayd, with tears a streamin down her venerable cheeks faster than she could wipe em up with her gingium apert, that the arrangement might be reversed—the nigger 30 and I 10, but no! Cold ez a stin, inflexible ez iron, bludlis as a turnip, I was inkarcerated and stayed my time.

Sullenly I emerged from them walls, on the evening of the 30th day, a changed individj. Littin my hands 2 heven, I vowl 3 vows, to wit:

1. That I would devote my life to the work uv rebolisin the African to his normal speer.

2. That I would adopt a perfeshn in2 which I could steel without bein hauld up fer it.

3. The water I had consoomed while in dourance vide, wuz the last that wood ever find its way, undilooted into my stumick. Hentz, I jined the Democracy, and whoev eggsaminis my record, will find that I HEV KEP MY OATHS!

Petroleum V. Nasby.
Lait Paster uv the Church uv the New Dispensashun.

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE,

Near Cincinnati, O.

THE NEXT SESSION BEGINS SEPTEMBER 1. Parents in search of a School for their daughters, are invited to examine the merits of this Institution. The Buildings, Grounds, Course of Study, and Corps of Instructors, are of the first class. The College is largely national.

Thirteen States (North and South) were represented last year. Oxford is famed for its health and literary advantages. Prof. KARL MARX continues in the Department of Music.

For circulars, please address the President, Rev. ROBERT D. MORRIS, Aug. 11—w3t. Oxford, Ohio.

HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

William T. Egbert.

Proposes to open a first class school for boys in Frankfort, on the 24 Monday in September, 1865, in which will be taught the usual English branches, the Classics, French, German, and any of the sciences that may be desired.

August 8—2mos—11.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Rev. R. S. HITCHCOCK will re-open his school in the basement of the Presbyterian Church on the 24 Monday in September, 1865.

July 21—t4—6.

THE MISSES SMITH'S

Will reopen their Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on Wednesday, the 6th September, at the late residence of Captain Harry I. Todd in South Frankfort.

Aug. 11—12t.

LARGE SALE OF LIVE STOCK!

60 HEAD OF THOROUGH-BRED DUR-

ham Cows, Heifers, Bulls and Calves; 25 head of blooded Mares, Stallions and Geldings; 15 head of Jacks and Jennets; 300 head of Merino, Cotswold and Southdown Sheep, all Ewes and Bucks; a few Mules, some of which are broke and very large; broke Oxen, very fine; and a few Hogs, will be sold publicly at my Bradshaw farm, seven miles north of Lexington, on the Newtown Turnpike, five miles from Georgetown, and thirteen miles from Paris. The sale will take place on THURSDAY, THE 5TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1865, and the terms of it, which will be liberal, will be made known at that time.

My intention being to give up farming on a large scale, an opportunity is offered to all who desire it, to obtain very valuable stock, in sound condition, and of pure blood. The pedigree of the whole have been printed in pamphlet form, and can be had on the day of sale, or at any time, by applying to Wm. Warfield, Esq., of Lexington, or to the undersigned.

ROBERT J. BRECKINRIDGE.

DOCTOR BEN. MONROE

HAS returned to Frankfort, and tenders his professional services to those who may desire them.

Office on Main Street up stairs adjoining Messers. Harlan's office. Residence at Mrs. Lobban's.

July 27, 1865.

G. W. CRADDOCK,

ATTORNEY AT LAW FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door to the City of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties. [April 7, 1862—t4.]

LYSANDER HORD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.

Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859—t4.

J. H. KINKEAD,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW, GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Missouri, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties. Office up stairs in the Gallatin Snn Office. May 6, 1857—t4.

WEITZEL & BERBERICH,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that they have opened a select stock of spring goods for Gentlemen's wear, which they will sell low for cash. They will carry on the Tailoring business in all its branches, and will warrant their work to give satisfaction, both as to its execution and the charges made for it. Terms cash.

Their business room is under Metropolitan Hall, and next door to the Postoffice.

August 3, 1863—t4.

Kentucky Central Railroad!

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

1865.

THE most direct route from the interior of Kentucky, to Lexington, Northern, and North-western Cities and Towns. But one change of cars!

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS

Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 5:12 a. m. and 12:30 p. m.

Leave Covington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6 a. m. and 1:35 p. m.

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS

Leave Lexington for Nicholasville, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 8 a. m. and 12:25 p. m.

Leave Nicholasville for Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 11:40 a. m. and 3:45 p. m.

Passengers can leave by the afternoon Train, and arrive at Pittsburg, Cleveland, Chicago, or St. Louis, early the next morning.

Arrive Nicholasville 11:40 a. m. Covington 5:00 p. m. Lexington 12:30 p. m. Chicago 9:00 a. m. Cincinnati 7:00 p. m. St. Louis 10:40 a. m. And at Cincinnati, make connection with the Eastern Express Train at 10 p. m., having time for supper at Cincinnati.

The Morning Train arrives at Covington at 10:55, giving time for business in Cincinnati, and taking the 2:00 p. m. Train on the I. & C. R. R. for Indianapolis, Lafayette, Chicago, Springfield, Bloomington, Quincy, Keokuk, St. Joseph, and Leavenworth. Baggage checked through! Sleeping Cars by Night Train.

For through tickets, apply at the office of the Company at Nicholasville, Lexington, and Paris.

H. P. RANSOM, Gen'l Ticket Agent

J. M. GRAY,

DENTAL SURGEON,

Office on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets. Residence on West Main Street, next House to Episcopal Church.

FRANKFORT, KY.

ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion, Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth, performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner. He would seek the particular attention of those wanting artificial Teeth to the different styles which are now being made, and which are giving perfect satisfaction. He keeps at all times, a large assortment from which to select, thereby enabling him to suit each patient with the price, shape and size Teeth which they may require.

All operations performed in the best style, and prices as moderate as the style of work will admit of.

Gold! Gold!

OLD GOLD of every description bought, for which the highest price is paid in Cash. Frankfort, April 11, 1865—t4.

SPLENDID BARGAINS!

All Sure of their Money's Worth.

W. Forsyth & Co.

39 & 41 Ann Street, N. Y. (late 42 & 44 Nassau st.) offer for sale the following Magnificent List of Watches, Chains, Jewelry, Etc., Etc.

EACH ARTICLE ONE DOLLAR!

And not to be paid for till you know what you are to get.

250 Gold and Silver Watches, from \$15 00 to \$150 00 each.

200 Ladies' Gold Watches, \$35 00 each.

500 Ladies' and Gents' Silver Watches \$15 00 each.

5,000 Vest, Neck and Guard Chains \$5 00 to \$15 00 each.

6,000 Gold Band Bracelets \$3 00 to \$10 00 each.

6,000 Plain, Chased, and Wedding Rings \$2 50 to \$5 00 each.

5,000 California Diamond Pins and Rings \$3 00 to \$6 00 each.

10,000 sets Ladies' Jewelry \$5 00 to \$15 00 each.

10,000 Gold Pens, Silver Mounted Holders \$4 00 to \$5 00 each.

10,000 Gold Pens, Silver Cases and Pencils \$4 00 to \$6 00 each.

Together with Ribbon Slides, Bosom Studs, Sleeve Buttons, Gold Pencils, Belt Buckles, Brooches, Gold Thimbles, Ear Drops, Children's Loops, Masonic Pins and Rings, Seal Rings, Scarf Pins, Watch Keys. Also a variety of Silver Ware, including Goblets, Cups, Castors, Tea and Table Spoons, from \$15 to \$50.

The articles in this stock are of the neatest and most fashionable styles. Certificates of all the various articles are put in sealed envelopes and mixed, thus giving all a fair chance, and sent by mail, as ordered; and on the receipt of the certificate it is a year's option to send ONE DOLLAR and take the article named in it, or not; or any other article in our list of equal value.

Certificates and Premiums.

Single Certificate, 25 cents; five Certificates \$1.00; ten, \$2.00; twenty-five with premium of Gold Pen, \$3.75; fifty with premium of Gold Pen, \$10.00; one hundred with premium of Silver Watch, \$20.00; two hundred with premium of Gold Watch, \$50.00. Certificate money to be enclosed with order. Every letter, from whatever source, promptly answered.

Goods sent by mail, carefully packed. All articles not satisfactory can be returned and exchanged, or the money refunded if wished. Thousands of dollars' worth of Watches sold to our customers during the past year.

AGENTS wanted everywhere. Send 25 cents for Certificate and Circular. Address, W. FORTS & CO., 39 and 41 Ann Street, New York.

June 6—3m.

HARLAN & HARLAN,

Attorneys at Law, FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal courts holden in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.

Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested.

March 16, 1863—t4.

Kentucky River Coal.

I HAVE just received a fresh supply of the BEST KENTUCKY RIVER COAL; also a large lot of CANNEL, Pittsburg, Youghiogheny, and Pomeroy, which I will sell at the lowest market price. All orders will be promptly filled for any point on the railroad or city, by applying to me by mail, or at my Coal Yard in Frankfort, feb 2 twf.

S. BLACK.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, E. L. VANWINKLE, BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts held in Kentucky. Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly opposite Commonwealth Printing Office.

E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE. Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts.

Sept. 14, 1863—by.

J. W. FINNELL, V. T. ORANBURN, FINNELL & CHAMBERS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth Streets. COVINGTON, KENTUCKY. February 22, 1860—t4.

1865 1865

"COSTAR'S" VERMIN EXTERMINATORS

"Eighteen years established in N. Y. City."

"Only infallible remedies known."

"Free from Poisons."

"Not dangerous to the Human Family."

"Rats come out of their holes to die."

"Costar's" Rat, Roach, &c., Exter's.

Is a paste—used for Rats, Mice, Roaches, Black and Red Ants, &c., &c.

"Costar's" Bed-Bug Exterminator.

Is a liquid or wash, used to destroy, and also as a preventive for Bed-Bugs, &c.

"Costar's" Electric Powder for Insects.

Is for Moths, Mosquitoes, Fleas, Bad Bugs, Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.

Sold by all Druggists and Retailers everywhere.

Beware! of all worthless imitations. See that "COSTAR'S" name is on each Box, Bottle and Flask, before you buy.

HENRY R. COSTAR, Principal Depot 482 Broadway, New York, 1865.

INCREASE OF RATS.—The Farmer's Gazette (English) asserts and proves by figures that one pair of rats will have a progeny and descendants no less than 951,050 in three years. Now, unless this immense family can be kept down, they would consume more food than would sustain 65,000 human beings.

See "COSTAR'S" advertisement in this paper.

1865. FARMERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS should recollect that hundreds of dollars' worth of Grain, Provisions, &c., are annually destroyed by Rats, Mice, Ants, and other insects and vermin—all of which can be prevented by a few dollars' worth of "COSTAR'S" Rat, Roach, Ant, &c., Exterminator, bought and used freely.

See "COSTAR'S" advertisement in this paper.

Old and young should use

STERLING'S

AMBROSIA

FOR THE HAIR.

It prevents or stops the Hair from falling; Cleanses, Beautifies, Preserves, and renders it Soft and Glossy, and the Head free from Dandruff.

It is the best Hair Dressing and Preservative in the world.

STERLING'S AMBROSIA

MANUFACTURING COMPY,

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

NEW YORK.

Sold in Frankfort, Ky., by Wm. H. Averill, and all Druggists and Dealers. May 12, 1865—5m.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

Persons wanting ice, can get it any time by calling at my house. I will commence delivering it on the 1st of May. Tickets can be had by calling at my residence.

April 21, 1865—t4

JOHN MASON BROWN,

(LATE COLONEL 45th KY. VOLUNTEERS.)

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FRANKFORT, KY.

Special attention given to collections and to the prosecution of military claims.

April 18, 1865.

BURNAM & DICKSON,

REAL ESTATE

—AND—

Insurance Agents.

Corner 3d and Main Street, over Davis Drug Store, Terre Haute, Ind.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION.

Houses and Lots, Vacant Lots, Farms, Farming Land in all the Western States and Territories. Loans negotiated, Collections made, Land entered, Taxes paid and Titles examined, in all the Western States. We are prepared to enter lands, with either Land Warrants or Cash on liberal terms.

Particular attention is given to sales of Real Estate at Auction.

Persons desiring to change their residences would do well to call and examine our register of Farms, &c., before purchasing. We have a large number for sale, on easy terms, located in nearly every State in the United States. We will be pleased to answer any communication in regard to Lands, and we think we can give general satisfaction as our acquaintance with the Western States and Territories is equal to any other office in the country.

June 13, 1865—6m.

BOONE COUNTY COURT.

R. A. Edwards, Plaintiff, against Samuel Nye, Defendant.

THE defendant, Samuel Nye, is notified that I will, on the 1st Monday in September next, move the Boone County Court to appoint Commissioners to convey to me the following real estate, by deed, to wit: lying in Walton, Boone county, Ky., Beginning at Sandhiser's corner, running Northward, with the turnpike, 40 feet; thence Eastwardly to Arnold's line; thence 40 feet Southwardly, to Sandhiser's line; thence with his line to the beginning. It being the same for which I hold Samuel Nye's title bond, dated the 5th of April, 1852, I have paid the purchase money for said property. The 25th of July, 1865.

R. A. EDWARDS.

August 4, 1865—3 weeks—rod 10.

REWARDS.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that one DENNIS FOX did, on the 7th of June, 1865, kill and murder Pat. Canlay, of Louisville, Ky., and is now a fugitive from justice, and going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of said DENNIS FOX, and his delivery to the Jailor of Jefferson county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth